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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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IN FULL SWING

Extra Session of United States
Congress Now at Work.

M'KINLEY'S SHORT MESSAGE

Sugar Schedule Provides
For Hawaii.

Big Appropriation Bills Passed.
Ambassadors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The
President today sent the following mes-
sage to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives: Regretting the necessity
which has required me to call you to-
gether, I feel your assembling in extra-
ordinary session is indispensable be-
cause of the condition in which we find
the revenue of the Government. It is
conceded that its current expenditures
are greater than its receipts, and that
such a condition has existed now more
than three years. With unlimited
means at your command, we are pre-
senting the remarkable spectacle of
increasing our public debt by borrow-
ing money to meet ordinary outlays
incident upon even an economical and
prudent administration of the Gov-
ernment.

"An examination of the subject dis-
closes this fact in every detail and
leads inevitably to the conclusion that
the revenue law which allows it is
unjustifiable and should be corrected."

The President then reviews the var-
ious Treasury reports in detail, con-
cluding with: "In other words the
total receipts of the three fiscal years
ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient
by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total ex-
penditures.

"Nor has this condition since im-
proved. For the first half of the pres-
ent fiscal year the receipts of the Gov-
ernment, exclusive of postal revenues,
were \$157,507,603.76, and the expen-
ditures, exclusive of the postal service,
\$155,410,000.19, or an excess of expendi-
tures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46. In
January of this year the receipts, ex-
clusive of postal revenues, were \$24,-
400,997.38, and the expenditures, ex-
clusive of the postal service, \$28,796,-
056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,053.28, or a
total deficit of \$186,003,580.44 for the
three years and eight months ending
March 1, 1897.

"Not only are we without a surplus
in the treasury, but with the increase
of the public debt there has been a
corresponding increase of the annual
interest charge from \$22,893,833.20 in
1892, the lowest of any year since
1862, to \$34,397,297.60 in 1896, or an in-
crease of \$11,493,414.40.

"It may be urged that even if the
revenue of the Government had been
sufficient to meet all its ordinary ex-
penses during the past three years,
the gold reserve would still have been
insufficient to meet the demands made
upon it, and that bonds necessarily
have been issued for its repletion.

"But this as it may, it is clearly man-
ifest, without denying or affirming the
correctness of such a conclusion, that
the debt would have been decreased
in at least that amount and business
confidence immeasurably strengthened
throughout the country.

"Congress should promptly correct
existing conditions. Ample revenues
must be supplied, not only for the
ordinary expenses of the Government
but for the prompt payment of liberal
pensions and the liquidation of prin-
cipal and interest of the public debt.

"In raising revenues duties should
be so levied upon foreign products as
to preserve the home market as far as
possible to our producers, revive and
increase manufactures, to revive and
encourage agriculture; to increase our
domestic and foreign commerce; to aid
and develop mining and building, and
to render to labor in every field of
useful occupation liberal wages and
those adequate rewards to which skill
and industry are justly entitled.

"The necessity of the passage of a
tariff law which shall provide ample
revenue need not be further urged. The
imperative demand of the hour is
the prompt enactment of such a measure,
and to this object I earnestly recom-
mend Congress shall make every
endeavor.

"Before other business is transacted,
let us first provide sufficient revenue
to faithfully administer the Govern-
ment without contracting disturbance
of our finances.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

THAT SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Hawaiian Sugar Exception in Org-
anic Bill.

The new tariff bill as outlined by
Congressman Dingley contains the fol-
lowing schedule:

Schedule E—Sugars not above No.

16 Dutch standard in color, tank bot-
toms, syrups of cane juice, melada,

concentrated melada concrete and con-
centrated molasses, testing by the pol-
ariscopic not above 75 deg., 1 cent per

pound, and for every additional degree
or fraction of a degree shown by the

polariscopic test .03 of 1 cent per pound
additional; and on sugar above No. 16

Dutch standard in color, and on all
sugar which has gone through a process
of refining, 1.875 cents per pound;
molasses testing not above 56 degrees,
3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees
and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar
drainings and sugar sweepings shall
be subject to duty as molasses or sugar,
as the case may be, according to
polariscopic tests, sugar, tank bot-
toms, syrups, cane juice or beet juice,
melada, concentrated melada and con-
crete and concentrated molasses, the
product of any country which pays di-
rectly or indirectly a bounty on the ex-
port thereof, whether imported di-
rectly and in condition as exported
therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in
addition to the foregoing rates a duty
equal to such bounty, or so much there-
of as may be in excess of any tax col-
lected by such country upon such
article or upon the best or cane from
which it was produced; provided that
nothing herein contained shall be so
construed as to abrogate or in any
manner impair or affect the provisions
of the treaty of commercial reciprocity

concluded between the United States
and the King of the Hawaiian Islands
on the 30th day of January, 1875, or
the provisions of any act of Congress
heretofore passed for the execution of
the same.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Committee Amendments Agreed
Without Division.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The
glo-American arbitration treaty
advanced considerably toward finali-
zation by the Senate today, before the
long executive session, and all the
amendments recommended by the
Committee on Foreign Relations were
agreed to without division. These
amendments are:

First—To provide that all agree-
ments for arbitration entered into by
the executive branch of this Govern-
ment with the British Government
shall be subject to the ratification of
the Senate.

Second—Striking out the provi-
sions constituting members of the United
States Supreme Court permanent mem-
bers of the proposed tribunal of arbitra-
tion.

Third—Eliminating the provision for
an umpire, and therefore striking out
the proposition agreeing upon King
Oscar of Sweden and Norway for this
office.

DOING RAPID WORK.

Congress Passes Big Appropriation
Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—
The first week of the extraordinary
session of the Fifty-fifth Congress
closed with tonight's session of the
House of Representatives. The record
is extraordinary. The tariff bill has
been reported and an order regulating
its discussion adopted. Four appro-
priation bills which failed to become
law in the Fifty-fourth Congress, ne-
cessary for the prosecution of impor-
tant parts of the public service, carry-
ing a total of over \$70,000,000, have
been passed, with the exception of one
paragraph, as they were finally
agreed upon by the last House. Two of
these, the agricultural and Indian,
were considered and disposed of today.
The former

ply. By reason of this free entry, it is said, the Hawaiian sugar corporation's stock, which is owned almost entirely in the United States, is able to earn as much as 25 per cent. dividends, and has made fortunes for the holders. This is what has caused opposition to the treaty for the last eight years.

The fight against abrogation will be made by annexationists and close relationists, who now figure that the present Administration will be obliged to grant at least a protectorate. They will summon all the arguments which were so successfully used at the time the treaty was consummated. They will set forth that American capital should be encouraged in the islands, and that all, or nearly all, of the lumber, textile materials, hardware and a large amount of machinery used is now supplied by California dealers. This trade would certainly be shut out in case the treaty was abrogated.

RELATIONS WITH HAWAII.

No Intention of Abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Many telegrams were received by Senator Perkins and other Californians here today stating that there was a belief in San Francisco that the Dingley tariff law contains a clause abrogating the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. There was never any intention of doing this, for instead of straining the relations between the Island Republic and the United States, it is well known by close friends of the Administration here that it is the desire to be very friendly to the Hawaiian Government.

While the new Administration is not believed to be favorable to annexation, closer relations between the two countries is believed to be not far distant. An official of the State Department who has had a consultation with the new Secretary expressed such an opinion today. That Dingley could have contemplated any action inimical to Hawaii is not believed, and he tonight said nothing of the kind was ever thought of. New Englanders have always been active advocates of a Hawaiian protectorate at least.

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD
What the Call Says of His Mission to Hawaii.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald departs for the Hawaiian Islands next Tuesday on the steamer Australia. He will be accompanied by his Secretary, E. M. Greene. Both will remain there six weeks.

The nature of Mr. Fitzgerald's mission is well known, as the invitation extended him by the people of the islands to come there was given wide publicity by the Call a few weeks ago. He goes with the view of investigating the feasibility of supplying the islands with white labor to supplant the Japs and Chinese now employed.

There has been an impression there for years that American labor would prosper, while on the contrary many here believe that whites could not withstand the climate while engaged in hard labor.

His report will include the question of annexation in its various phases, and will be semi-official in its nature. The Commissioner welcomes this chance for a sea voyage at a time while his health has been slightly impaired by arduous mental labor.

JAPANESE AND HAWAII.
Ex-Minister Thurston Gives Some Facts About Invasion.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—L. A. Thurston, ex-Minister of Hawaii to this country, of Honolulu, who is here in the interests of annexation, gave out an interview today regarding the news from San Francisco that the Hawaiian Government had refused to allow 5,700 Japanese laborers to land in Honolulu. He says that four or five immigration companies have been formed in Japan, headed by leading officials, including the present Japanese Minister at Washington, and they have the past year been bringing in large numbers of free Japanese immigrants to Hawaii. There are five lines of steamers between Honolulu and Japan, making monthly trips, and every steamer brings from 250 to 750 Japanese.

The money produced by the immigrants is provided by some third party which the immigration companies charge against their competitors, but deny as to their own concern.

THEY ARE INDIGNANT
in Washington say Mr. Thurston is mistaken.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—The statement made by ex-Minister Thurston to the press regarding the dangers which he alleges Hawaii has cause to dread on account of the influx of Japanese has aroused some indignation among the members of the Japanese Legation in this city.

They say Mr. Thurston is mistaken, both in his facts and in his conclusions.

"It can be stated in the most positive terms," said D. M. Stevens, counselor of the Japanese Legation, "that the Japanese Government has no designs upon Hawaii, and it can be asserted with emphasis that there is nothing in the present or in the past condition of affairs in the Islands which in the remotest degree justify such an allegation."

Several companies have been formed in Japan for the purpose of promot-

ing emigration, not only to Hawaii, but also to other countries where the emigrants are in demand. But neither the Japanese Minister, as stated by Mr. Thurston, or other Japanese officials, have any connection with these companies, which are exclusively private business concerns, nor do these companies promote emigration to Hawaii except in compliance with the demand for labor in the Islands."

OPIUM WAS STAMPED.
Thought to Have Been Intended For Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—About ten pounds of opium, evidently destined for Hawaii, where the importation of opium is illegal, was seized by Customs Inspector Leddy Thursday night. As it was stamped, however, and therefore not illegally owned in this country, it was released by the Surveyor of the Port yesterday.

Inspector Leddy met Peter Franz on Third street, near Harrison, with the parcel of opium in his hand, and taking him for a seafaring man and suspecting the parcel he carried, arrested him. Franz is the watchman on board the W. H. Dimond, and said he had bought the opium at \$14 a pound for some of the sailors on the Dimond. It is supposed the sailors intended to smuggle it into Honolulu, where it is worth from \$50 to \$60 a pound.

Franz is an old sailor, and once served a short term in the Alameda County Jail for defrauding the customs.

JUDGE DUDLEY FOR HAWAII
He Wants the Appointment as United States Minister.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—The Star this evening says:

It is felt that if H. M. De Young gets the Ambassadorship abroad which he wants, the other candidates for foreign appointments will not stand much chance. If De Young fails in the appointment then a number of places will go to the State. The friends of Speaker Coombs of the State Legislature regard his chances for going to Japan as good. The friends of Judge Dudley, who wants to go to Hawaii, think he stands a good chance.

DEBATE IS OPENED.
Congress Begins to Work on New Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The tariff debate began in the House at 10 o'clock this morning. Dingley and Bailey, the opposing leaders, were early in their places.

Speaking of the sugar schedule, Dingley said it would increase the revenue and encourage sugar production in this country.

Senate Preparing Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—While the tariff debate is on in the House, the Senate Finance Committee, using the bill prepared by the House committee as a basis, will be at work preparing a tariff of its own. That there will be many changes in the upper House is known.

How London Views Tariff.
LONDON, March 20.—Most of the weekly newspapers comment upon President McKinley's policy. The Speaker says: The tariff bill shows in at least wool and sugar that its prime object is protection. Continuing, the Speaker asks if the duties on sugar are intended as "payment to the trusts for support during the campaign."

Will See Ex-Queen.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley has signified his intention to receive ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the former Queen of Hawaii, in response to her request for an audience, just as soon as the rush of visitors is over. Her reception by the President will be purely informal.

When Ex Queen Lili. Cali.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is said at the White House that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will be received by the President if she calls, as any other individual not in public life would be received. No special arrangement would be made, but she would be welcome to call with others in the hours when the general public is received.

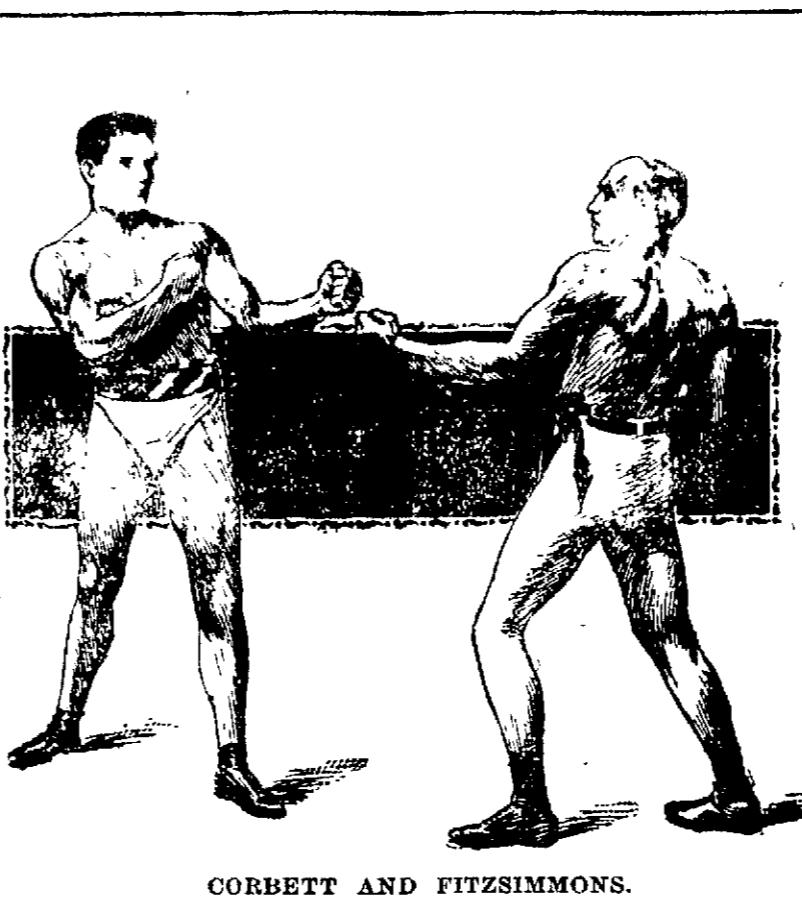
Confirmed the Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy to Great Britain.

Admiral Walker Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker was placed on the retired list of the Navy today by operation of the law on account of age.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Cholera and Dysentery Remedy or his done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughan of Boston says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cholera and Dysentery Remedy in my family for several years and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for a cure in the stomach and bowel." For the by all drugs and doctors on Smith & Co. wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.



CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

TALKING IS OVER

Fitzsimmons Wins in Fourteen Rounds.

Nearly All Blows Aimed at Head.

Fitz Reached for Heart and Jim Went Down.

CARSON, March 17.—Before the battle began Referee Siler called both men to the center of the ring and made a little speech to them. He said:

"Gentlemen, I suppose you thoroughly understand my interpretation of the rules, and that you will not violate them."

Both answered in the affirmative, and Siler then said:

"Hitting with the head in chancery will not be allowed and will be foul. Failure to comply with this provision by either principal will result in the disqualification of the offender."

He also cautioned both men not to use the elbow. Then Siler called the men to the center and instructed them to shake hands. Corbett held out his hand, but Fitz properly said: "I refuse to shake hands."

Up to the fourteenth round of the great fight the result was clearly in the hands of Corbett. He showed superior generalship and a cleverness in getting out of the way of well aimed blows not found in Fitzsimmons' work. In the first round Corbett's best blow was a stiff punch over his opponent's heart.

In the second round Fitz forced the issue, but once when the Californian left himself open to his rival's blows the latter failed to connect. Between the second and tenth rounds Corbett did his best work on Fitz, and once he went down for eight seconds from a right hand low on the jaw. In the sixth round Corbett had Fitz groggy, and it seemed as though one stiff punch in the right place would have settled the championship. Angered at the way things were going, Fitz began his rushing tactics, and plainly showed the anger he felt at the young fellow's perfect work. Corbett was clever in his arm work and frequently saved himself by warding off blows with his elbows. Once or twice the Australian swung hard for Corbett's face, and missing, fell against the ropes, but only once did Corbett take advantage of it, and then before Fitz could gain his equilibrium he received a light blow on the neck.

Throughout the contest both men played oftener for the jaw than the body. Fitzsimmons evidently had greater confidence in his own ability to reach the Californian than he had in Corbett's ability to get his head out of the way. In the last round Corbett got in a right hand blow on Fitzsimmons' damaged nose, and followed up quickly with one with his left in the same spot. Fitz, angered at this, rushed and landed twice on Jim's head to the evident discomfort of the latter.

He followed up the advantage just gained cleverly. Rushing viciously at Corbett, he planted his left with fearful force in the pit of the stomach and followed it with a right over the heart. Corbett placed his hand over his body, and with an expression of agony on his face, sank writhing in pain to the floor. There were some cries of foul, but the blow was apparently fair. It doubled Corbett up completely and from that moment his claims to the title of champion pugilist of the world ceased to exist. After an effort that was pitiful in the extreme, Corbett finally struggled to his feet and in a dazed sort of way made his way to the northwest corner and wanted to go on

with the fight, but Fitz laughed at him and friends separated them.

Later Corbett's seconds made a claim of foul, which the referee refused to allow.

A private letter from San Francisco states that on the day of the battle the betting was 100 to 60, with Corbett on the long end.

REJECT COMPROMISE.

Commissioners Visit Mountain Fastness in Vatn.

MADRID, March 20.—Trustworthy advices from Havana say that official efforts are still being made to reach an understanding with the insurgents. Duly authorized commissioners who recently left the insurgent ranks went to see Ruiz Rivera in his camp on the hills of Pinar del Rio.

The commissioners were kindly received by the insurgent chiefs and were invited to be present at a meeting of the leaders which was called to consult upon the subject.

All the insurgent chiefs said they could not enter upon a discussion of a compromise, for to do so would be to violate the Government's orders. When the commissioners were taking their leave they were notified that any person who in future should present to the insurgents any proposition for peace upon any other basis than complete independence would be summarily put to death as a spy. The commission returned to Havana very much depressed.

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NEWS FROM CRETE

United States Government Must Now Act.

DOES BLOCKADE VIOLATE LAW

American Commerce Will Be Permitted.

British Premier Denies that the Powers are Acting as Sultan's Agents.

LONDON, March 22.—Official notice of the blockade of Crete was not sent to the United States Embassy until today. It was accompanied by a request from the Foreign Office that it be communicated by the Charge d'Affaires to the Government at Washington, and made public for the information of citizens of the United States.

The necessity will therefore be forced on the McKinley administration either to tacitly acknowledge the validity of the blockade by complying with the request of the British Government, or to distinctly refuse to recognize the blockade, and give reasons under international law for the refusal.

The only information thus far received in London regarding the attitude of the Washington Government is a dispatch to the Standard affirming that the President will strictly adhere, with regard to Crete, to the safe neutral policy pursued by his predecessor toward Spain in Cuba.

Crete is, of course, radically different from Cuba. The action of the powers in blockading Turkish territory in a time of peace can only be legalized by their assuming the character of agents of the Turkish Government, with the consent of the Sultan. Such, in fact, they are, but Salsbury has emphatically denied it every time the point has been raised against him by his critics. It would have a tremendous effect on British public opinion if the United States, in response to his notice of the blockade, should ask the obvious question whether he was acting as the agent of the Sultan.

The British Premier then would be compelled to assume publicly a role which is rightly regarded as odious by British public opinion, or acknowledge the blockade to be an outrageous violation of the law of nations.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Secretary Sherman Now Knows Blockade Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary of State Sherman has been notified that pacific blockade of Crete was begun at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The notification was made in concert by the representatives of the six signatory powers to the Berlin treaty—Great Britain, Italy, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

The language of the several notes is identical. They formally announce the commencement of the blockade of Crete ports against ships flying the Greek flag. It is further declared that merchant vessels of mutual powers, including the United States, will not be disturbed in their usual commercial ventures, providing cargoes contain no merchandise for use by the Greeks or insurgents of the island. Such vessels, however, will be subject to inspection by the blockading war ships of the concerted squadrons.

There is little likelihood that the United States will give its assent to the blockade, or in fact, even notice the communications of the several powers. Mr. Sherman said the matter, because of its most remote interest to this Government, had not been considered in any way. It is not likely to receive consideration until a merchant vessel of the United States attempting to enter the Cretan ports, is prevented by the blockading ships. The master of the American ship would in this case call the matter to the attention of the Navy Department, and President McKinley would then have to decide upon a policy.

In view of the fact that only three vessels flying the American flag passed through the Suez canal in the year 1895, two of which were private yachts and the third a war ship, and only one, also a war ship, in 1896, it is thought there is little possibility of the United States becoming involved.

While Secretary Sherman declined to discuss the matter in any way, the older officials of the State Department take the ground that should the case arise the United States would be likely to refuse to recognize the blockade. There are no precedents for refusing to recognize a blockade, but there are many prominent international lawyers who contend that "pacific blockaders" for the purpose of coercion are in violation of the laws of the nations.

AUTONOMY NOT WANTED.

Cretan Insurgents Demand Annexation to Greece.

LONDON, Eng., March 22.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Sir Alfred Elliott, the British Consul at Canea, had reported to the Government the text of an interview had on Friday last by the admirals of the warships in Cretan waters with the chiefs of the insurgents. The chiefs

did not approve of the scheme of the powers to grant autonomy to the island, and declared that nothing but annexation to Greece would satisfy them.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL.

That each of the Powers send 2,000 Troops to Crete.

VIENNA, March 13.—The Russian Government has dispatched a circular note to the six powers proposing that each of them send immediately 2,000 troops to Crete, in order to effectually occupy the island and compel the Greek troops to withdraw.

The powers are considering the proposal.

Greek Vessel Sunk.

CANEA, March 18.—The Austrian gunboat Zebenico fired upon and sunk near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions intended for the Greek forces in Crete. The Zebenico, while watching the Greek ships, was fired upon by the insurgents. The Austrian war ship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents.

It is feared that this news will greatly irritate the populace at Athens and have an influence in precipitating the crisis that the powers are striving in every way possible to avert.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN

Proposition of Gomez and Cisneros to Buy the Island.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

Only a few of the more excitable Spanish officers refuse to admit that Cuba is lost to the Crown. Resident Spanish confess that they can see no other outcome. The calmest minds predict the end of the Spanish rule in two years.

The proposition of Cisneros and Gomez to buy the island is rapidly growing in popularity here. Its warmest advocates are Spanish and Cuban residents here loyal to the crown. They are the active financial and business men of the island, and the owners of eight-tenths of its wealth and sources of wealth.

The Spanish element is condemning with more and more emphasis the fruitless and exhausting policy of General Weyler. They see his idea of pacification is depopulation, his plan for peace devastation.

WEYLER IS ILL.

Reported Death of President Cisneros of Cuba.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 21.—It is reported from Camaguey that Salvador Cisneros, President of the Cuban Republic, is dead; that Vice-President Bartolome Masso succeeds him as President and that Dr. Capote, ex-professor of Havana University will be appointed Vice-President. General Quintin Bandera has returned to Camaguey.

For the last few days Captain-General Weyler has been greatly annoyed by a serious affection of the throat with suppuration of the glands. On Wednesday after a consultation of his physicians, it was decided that for a time the patient must have absolute rest. As he suffered severely from dysentery when in the field, his medical advisers will not allow him to return there for some time.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Serious Disorder Ends in the Loss of Lives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Reports have been received here of very serious disorder at Tokat in the Sivas district of Asia Minor. It is said that many Armenians and Turks have been killed. As yet there are no details as to the exact cause of the outbreak.

The city of Tokat is on the Yeshil-Irmak river and has a population of about 60,000. The Government has established extensive works there for refining the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekir. It is in the heart of the old province of Armenia.

Big Cuba Sugar Company Incorporated.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 20.—The Narciso Sugar Company has been incorporated at Albany to manage a large sugar plantation situated near Calabria, Cuba, which has a capacity of turning out 100,000 bags of sugar. The company will not refine sugar, and will not compete with or be allied with the American Sugar Refining Company or any other refining company. Other large Cuban plantations are said to be prepared to follow the example set by the Narciso company.

Battle in Philippines.

MADRID, March 21.—Another battle has taken place in the province of Manila, Philippine Islands. The Government troops stormed the insurgents in their trenches. The insurgents lost, it is stated, 300 killed and had as many wounded. The Government loss, killed and wounded, did not exceed twenty.

Uruguay Insurgents Defeated.

MONTEVIDEO, March 21.—It is officially announced that the Government forces have defeated the insurgents in battle near Milo, killing Chief Chiquito Saravia. It is announced that the insurgents lost 600 in killed and wounded.

English Judge Dead.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay is dead, aged 75 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to March 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, J. Arthur, A.
 Andersen, Mr. Bron, A.
 Boyd, W. (2) Boyer, E. E.
 Brown, N. Bockmann, L.
 Bowen, P. Buckingham, K.
 Brown, J. T. (3) Boni, M.
 Berry, W. D. Burns, R.
 Barnard, W. Brownson, P.
 Barbosa, A. Cahill, A. J.
 Cross, A. Clark, J.
 Clark, A. Carlson, E.
 Carlson, Mr. Clarke, R.
 Cahan, H. Clark, T. C.
 Cahill, Wm. Davis, W.
 Douglass, D. (2) Devechelle, E.
 Dause, S. G. Dorrill, T.
 Erikson, A. (2) Dickson, T.
 Friel, E. Ellet, A. (3)
 Grant, J. Feydien, V. (2)
 Grant, F. George, A.
 Green, V. O. (2) Gilman, W.
 Hixon, C. C. Hayes, J. F.
 Hunt, J. A. Hethney, T.
 Hobson, A. A. Holt, J. R. Jr.
 Holmes, F. (3) Hewett, Esq.
 Johnson, C. Johnson, L.
 Johnson, B. Jacobsen, V. (3)
 Jones, B. Kelley, J.
 Kelley, J. Lain, G. H.
 Lund, Mr. Long, G.
 Lloyd, F. Lang, J. H.
 Lovell, S. Laebson, J. E.
 Lancaster, H. W. Lees, G. C.
 Markham, G. (2) Mills, D.
 Moore, A. J. (2) Marcus, A. J.
 Merriman, C. C. Maurice, H.
 Metine, W. Michael, J. T.
 Merton, W. E. (3) Milosevici, N.
 Mikools, G. D. Miller, W.
 Mitchell, J. McColliston, D.
 McCabe, W. McCabe, J.
 Nelson, T. Neuweiler, H.
 Osmer, F. W. (2) Osborne, H. W.
 Pickard, J. W. (3) Perry, E.
 Parsons, C. G. (2) Pierson, L.
 Robinson, O. Rabinowitz, H.
 Rogalle, W. (2) Richardson, C. T.
 Riley, J. R. Ray, G. R. Jr.
 Sander, O. A. Sutton, C. (2)
 Spieker, W. Sheldon, Mr.
 Steward, W. J. Storey, W. L.
 Shroeder, W. Singer, L.
 Smith, S. Schussler, O.
 Spencer, C. Storey, W. F.
 Thompson, L. (2) Trout, C.
 Thurston, J. B. Tietjens, E.
 Townsend, W. R. Van Giesen, J. H.
 Voeller, E. N. Woodward, D.
 Wille, H. White, A.
 Weber, H. (3) Wilson, W. E.
 Welch, H. Wetmore, Mr.
 White, C. F. Wilson, J. B.
 Young, C. Young, J.
 Zoppelt, J. C. Young, J.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

C. G. Parsons PARCELS POST.

Clark, T. W. LADIES.

Aiken, Miss Abbott, A. Mrs.
 Brown, P. A. Mrs. Burns, T. Mrs.
 Baldwin, M. D. Mr. Barba, A. Miss
 Cullen, S. Miss (3) Crews, W. Mrs.
 Cullen, M. Miss Cummings, F. Miss
 Crane, J. Mrs. Curtin, D. Mrs.
 Cluney, C. Mrs. Chamberlain, C. W.
 Christian, M. Miss Mrs.
 Dens, M. Mrs. Dodd, Z. Mrs.
 Denerherdt, H. Mrs.
 Fraser, H. Miss

Gates, Mrs. Gordon, L. E. Mrs.

Harbarth, L. Miss Hickey, Mrs.

Horner, M. Mrs. Hemer, Mrs.

Holt, O. J. Mrs. Harrison, E. Miss

Ione, Mrs.

Johnson, T. Mrs.

Kobb, M. Miss Kanough, G. Mrs.

Mills, L. Miss Martin, M. Mrs.

Moses, M. Miss Mitchell, M. K. Mrs.

McGregor, A. Mrs. (2)

Paul, D. Miss Platt, C. Mrs.

Peltier, H. Miss Raupp, L. Mrs.

Scrimgeour, Miss Sheffer, M. Miss.

Stone, E. Mrs. Sohnes, Mrs.

Stewart, Mrs. Sterling, D. Mrs.

Stursal, Mrs. Snurber, M. Miss.

Tibbitt, Mrs. Turner, Ella, Mrs.

Turner, F. Mrs. Voeller, M. Mrs.

Whiting, L. Miss

REGISTERED.

Zelineh, C. Miss

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, March 31, 1897.

PORTLAND MOURNS

Ex-Senator Dolph Interred With Simple Rites

PORTLAND, Ore., March 12.—The funeral of ex-Senator Joseph Norton Dolph took place this afternoon from the First Baptist Church. In accordance with the last wish of the deceased statesman, the services at the church were of the simplest character, while those at the grave were attended only by members of the family and a few intimate friends.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

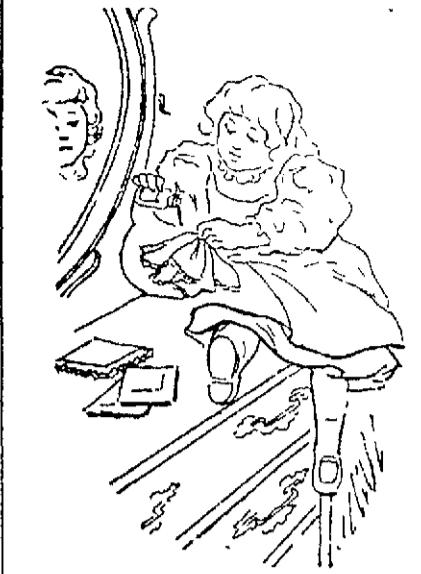
FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

HANDKERCHIEFS

A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imaginable.



able. We bought them at a third off.

So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each
Prettier at \$1
Prettiest at \$1.25

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders, 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woolens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards \$1
Henrietta, 7 yards \$1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Rambler," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Rambler," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Rambler"; in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

California Fertilizer Works

Office 57 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factory—South San Francisco & Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897

HAWAII NEED NOT COMPLAIN.

The political news received by the Australia is most satisfactory to Hawaii. The quiet work of our annexation friends in Congress is beginning to bear fruit. They are feeling their way carefully and preparing to push their claims at the first favorable opportunity. The people can see now, however, that these same friends are feeling the pressure this paper has held would be brought to bear, and they are not inclined to push the discussion of the annexation question before the tariff measure has completed its course.

The McKinley managers seem to have cleared a smooth course for the tariff bill through the House, where the measure will doubtless be passed practically as submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. The fight will come in the Senate, and it remains to be seen how large a force the opposition can muster. In the Senate will also come the fight on the sugar item that affects Hawaii. We are pleased to note that Senators Perkins and White are figured among the supporters of Reciprocity with Hawaii. From this the natural conclusion is drawn that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has more influence than the beet-sugar interests at this particular stage of the game. It now appears that Reciprocity will have the solid support of the Pacific Coast delegation. The principal opposition will then come from the Louisiana delegation and what supporters they can gather who will take up any portion of the bill in the hope that they may put the administration in a disagreeable position. Taken altogether, the outlook at present promises well for Hawaii.

THRIVING MORMONS.

The Mormons of Utah have made the largest and most successful experiments in agricultural industry within the United States. Brigham Young was one of the foremost organizers of the world. He and Solomon seem to have established the value of a full course of polygamy in promoting worldly success. Young, with his shrewd common sense, saw that which the descendants of the Puritans did not see, in spite of the teachings of their schools and colleges. He saw that land speculation must be prevented, in order to secure general prosperity. He prevented it. Behind him was the power of the Church, illimitable searching. He allowed every man to own as much land as he could cultivate and no more. He created diversified industries. He did the thinking for thousands of industries but ignorant men. A man succeeded only by honest work. He destroyed the line between the rich and the poor. He came nearer, in the industrial sense to realizing Bellamy's "Looking Backward" than any man American born.

We are not considering the other aspect of the case, his cronic and tyrannical use of Church power. It was bad enough. We are considering only the great industrial success, and the use of the Church in making men prosperous.

Mr. Messes, the Church historian, estimates that in 50 years the Mormons have raised out of the soil and expended \$8,000,000,000. More remarkable still is the fact that the average net income of each Mormon is greater than the average gross income of the whole families of the United States.

For some years a considerable percentage of the American farm-

ers have been in sore distress. At the same time the Mormon farmer has been well off and thriving. The "Gentile" farmer has been looking to Congress for aid and comfort. The Mormon farmer has been quietly supporting himself.

All this is the work of a great organizing mind, which built a State out of the lowest classes of Europe. It is the work of an industrial despot, taking power through religion. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the land is covered with the debris of wrecked fortunes. Only Utah is exempt, and only the Mormon settlements.

Why is it that other religious teachers have not led their followers out into the wilderness and established prosperous States? The power which comes from superstition is wanting. Why, then, should Christian communities be in distress and polygamous communities be in prosperity? May it not be true, after all, that Christian civilization has a business side to it, and that, in the past, it has trusted too much to the "traditions"? Brigham Young had sense and reasoned out his plans.

There is another revelation in the Mormon development. The financial records of their Church show that it paid out, and American politicians were willing to corruptly receive over \$3,000,000 for preventing hostile legislation in Congress. This is discreditable to both Mormon and Gentile, of course. For nearly a half century the American Government, at the call of Boodle, retained this polygamous relic of barbarism within its borders.

FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

A colorless, impartial statement of the situation of the Hawaiian matter in Washington is this: The Republican party, having asserted the doctrine of the control of Hawaii in its platform, will not put that control in jeopardy, at the present moment by destroying Hawaii's interest in the treaty. Therefore the Ways and Means Committee protect that interest in the new tariff bill. To have left this protection out, would have been to practically abrogate the treaty and abandon the policy of "control." If the House passes the bill as proposed, the Senate may take the same view of the matter. This would leave the matter just as it stands today. It would not affect annexation or prevent the Government of the United States from terminating the treaty by giving a year's notice. It will simply preserve the present status, until the time comes for the development of the policy of "control."

The Senate may not agree with the House and instead of attacking the treaty directly, it may do so indirectly, by refusing to let our sugars in under the new bill. If through the Commissioner there is finally established here an American sugar plantation, we shall feel thankful that he came here and told us what to do.

ADMIRAL WALKER.

Several of the American dispatches tell us that Admiral Walker is a candidate for Minister to this Republic from the United States. He was placed on the retired list of the Navy on the 20th of last month, as he had reached the age of 62. But he is a young man yet. He belongs to many of the eminent Englishmen, at their best after their 60th year. The rule that retire men like Admiral Walker is, no doubt, a wise one, although they are from our standpoint. It is one, but it deprives the State of many valuable services in exceptional cases.

It will be a red letter day for us if he should receive the appointment of Minister Resident here. When a party leader of Speaker Reed's prominence takes this view

of the situation, there seems to be

give any. The Admiral carries a strong, broad human element into life. One feels his vitality, the working of a large, strong brain without any pomposity. As a rule, the great sea captains have been simple and strong men.

Aside from his strong personality, the residence here of a friendly Minister, who has had large experience in military matters, is most desirable. Any one familiar with our actual condition will see at once how valuable such a man may be. In the event of annexation, it will require a good organizing brain to keep things in order here, and it will require the highest order of brain to maintain the peace here, if there is no annexation. We need good advice. From all standpoints, therefore, we should welcome our steadfast friend, if President McKinley will have the goodness to appoint him Minister Resident.

In all the merited condemnation of new journalism as exemplified by the New York Journal, there is always one discouraging feature: the law suits brought against the publishers and the refusal of libraries to keep the paper on file serve to give the papers free advertising and increased street sales. The condemnation creates talk and the curious American people buy the paper to see what others are talking about. Hearst for instance has a mint of money and in the long run comes out a winner so far as dollars and cents are concerned. He can buy the work of the best writers of the country, can send Richard Harding Davis and Frederick Remington as representatives to Cuba and can also defy legal opposition through his ability to buy the best legal talent in the country to fight his cause. Truth, the New York weekly, got its start through the suppression of one of its first issues by Anthony Comstock. The week following Truth sold like wild fire. It is proper to state however that Truth after getting its first send off toned down and is today one of the best publications of its class. The only effective method of striking at new journalism is for respectable people to boycott its representative papers keeping them out of the home with the same care exercised toward the Police Gazette and kindred publications. When publishing houses fail to sell their goods a change of tactics is sure to follow.

Possibly one reason why politicians are as a rule opposed to woman's suffrage is because it means an increase in the number of office seekers after the ballots have been counted. In the last United States election many women took a prominent part and now President McKinley is getting the returns in numerous applicants for office. An Iowa woman wants one of the European consulates, Miss Ricker of New Hampshire is a candidate for United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia, while Mrs. J. Ellen Foster asks that her husband be made Governor of New Mexico as a reward for her services in the late campaign. If this thing keeps up Presidential candidates will be obliged to recognize, besides brothers and cousins reckoned by the dozens, their aunts.

Shortly before the extra session of Congress, Speaker Reed called on President McKinley. After the interview, Mr. Reed told the reporters he thought the extra session would be a good deal longer than had been expected. No line of policy had been agreed upon, and the Speaker emphasized this further by stating that "no one man, nor in fact, half a dozen men could decide just what is best to be done."

When a party leader of Speaker Reed's prominence takes this view

of the situation, there seems to be

no particular reason why those

looking to Congress for assistance

should feel that the battle is won

before it is well under way.

When the New York World cor-

respondent tells the public that

the Sugar Trust contributed

\$300,000 to the Republican cam-

paign fund, it is well to remem-

ber that the Trust does not put

out its funds for nothing. Of late

years the United States Senate

seems to have been the most sat-

isfactory ground for the Trust to

work out its purposes. Just the

extent of the Sugar Trust's grip

on the present Congress is yet an

unknown quantity. "No one man,

nor even a dozen men" can tell

just what influence it will bring

to bear.

While President McKinley is put down as an out-and-out Protestant, his selection of Hon. Joseph McKenna demonstrates that he does not allow religious matters to interfere in politics. Judge

McKenna is a member of the Ro-

man Catholic Church and an at-

tendant at St. Mary's Cathedral,

San Francisco. We can believe

that a strong anti-Catholic influ-

ence was brought to bear to pre-

vent McKenna's appointment, and

undoubtedly the President is be-

ing roundly condemned in partic-

ular religious-political organiza-

tions. There is good reason, how-

ever, to admire McKinley's inde-

pendence in refusing to ostracize

a capable fellow-citizen from his

official family, when the principal

opposition raised is due simply to

honest differences in religious be-

liefs. Religious intolerance never

has been and never will be a mark

of true Americanism.

One of the excuses some Neva-
da legislators gave for favoring
the prize fight bill was that the
fight would bring many rich men
to the country who would finally
become investors. Newspaper re-
ports of the disgraceful affray
state that twenty-four hours after
the fight hardly a corporal's
guard of the visitors were within
the borders of the State. Those
remaining were, as a rule, poor,
deluded individuals, who had lost
all their money and had to walk
home. The men who were looking
for investors found nothing but
gamblers, and none of them cared
to gamble in Nevada lands, silver
mines or anything else from
which the State would reap any
benefit.

This paper has received a copy
of a lecture on Hawaii, delivered
by Theo. H. Davies, Esq. F. R. G.
S., before the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association, of Southport Eng.

The document certainly fur-
nishes interesting reading, but in
Mr. Davies' coloring of recent po-
litical events he makes statements
with which we do not fully agree.
This might be expected, and we
may state our points of difference
at a later day. We will not fail
to compliment Mr. Davies, how-
ever, on the manner in which he
put his peculiar view of the situa-
tion before his hearers.

After all that has been said,
throughout the Christianized
world, against the miserable bar-
barity of the Turk, the world is
called upon to witness the ban-
ners and warships of the leading
nations of Europe planted around
and protecting the Turkish em-
bassy of misrule in the Island of
Crete. All of which is but another
instance of the fact that the rul-
ers of great nations, in nine cases
out of ten, shut their eyes to mor-
tal questions and justice to the
weak brother when called upon to
consider possible changes in ter-
ritorial ownership.

Washington correspondents re-
mark upon Secretary Sherman's
visit to Congressional Committee
rooms as something unusual. It
must be refreshing, however, to
note that the new administra-
tion starts in with innovations indi-
cative of friendly relations be-
tween Congress and the Execu-

tive. Both the President and Sec-
retary Sherman have had experi-
ence in Congress that will prove
of no little value in keeping Con-
gressmen and Senators in line
with the administration policy.

Hawaii has some very good
old resident stories but nothing
that will equal the yarn of the
French Canadian Couple who recently
celebrated the 80th anniversary
of their marriage. The husband
is 107 years old and the wife 101.
However new journal-

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

If Harold M. Sewall of Bath
wishes to be Minister to Hawaii
he should have the appointment.
It would be good, practical civil
service reform to promote to this
post the man who rendered such
notable service as Consul General
in Samoa.—Boston Journal.

Hawaii has at last taken steps
to prevent the importation of
contract labor. Under existing
conditions it is argued that the
native population will be outnum-
bered as five to one by the Asiatics
unless the Islands be annexed to the
United States. The rejected Japanese in Honolulu
threaten open revolt, which is indicative of the growth of the sentiment among the Mikado's subjects to secure a protectorate for the group.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Hawaiian paper says that
"the problem of procuring future
supplies of raw sugars for the
United States markets is causing
sugar experts and manufacturers
a little uneasiness." Perhaps the
managers of the trust may be suf-
fering from apprehension, but the
people, who have great confidence
in the future of beet sugar, are
looking forward hopefully to the
time when factories will be so nu-
merous in this country that the
trust will find it impossible to
control their product as they do
the imports of cane and other raw
sugar from foreign countries.—
San Francisco Chronicle.

CHOSEN FOR IMPORTANT POSTS.
McKINLEY SENDS BATCH OF NOMINATIONS TO SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the following nominations: John K. Gowdy of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Paris; John M. Brigham of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Perry S. Heath of Indiana, to be First Assistant Postmaster General; Captain Charles Shaler of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to be Major; Henry L. Marindin, assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Kentucky's New Senator.
FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Representative Godfrey Hunter was today nominated for United States Senator in the Republican caucus. There were five absents. His election is considered in doubt, as all of the five absents will be required for election.

The date when the U. S. new tariff is to go into effect is named in the preliminary draft submitted to the House as May 1, 1897.

Can't Eat
This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery.

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion

for some time. After eating anything

that was sweet I was sure to experience

great difficulty and distress. Last fall I

began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am

glad to say that my stomach trouble has

entirely disappeared. I can now eat a

hearty meal of almost any kind of food

and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's

Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous

spells." JOHN H. HOMRIGAUSSEN,
Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. C. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Internal Indigestion, 25 cents

Hood's Pills

for nervous headaches, 25 cents

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

—NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

DEXTER CHAMPION

Ruby Wins the Half Mile Bike Race.

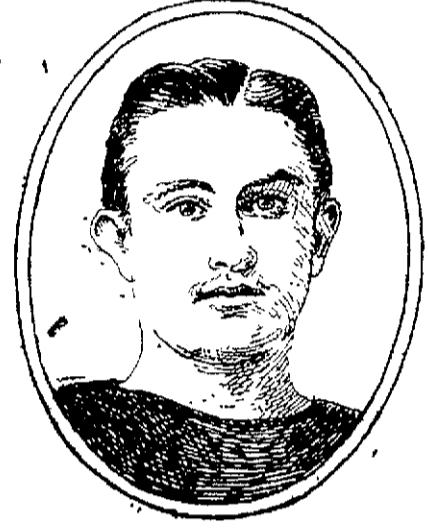
NEW ZEALANDERS KEPT GUESSING

Won the Five Mile But Race Thrown Out.

Severely Injured in One, He Picks Himself Together and Becomes Champion.

Ruby Dexter, the Honolulu boy, who with Dave Crozier, took the Rambler wheel to New Zealand, is now the half-mile champion of that country. He is also considered "dangerous" at all track distances up to 25 miles, as well as in road tests of endurance and speed.

Letters and papers received by the steamship Monowai tell at length of the performances of Dexter and his racing partner, "Teddy" Reynolds. They were the representatives of Auckland in the national meet at Wellington.



RUBY DEXTER,
Champion of New Zealand.

ton, the capital. The tourney attracted to the lists all the top-notchers of the country. The Graphic newspaper gives the event much space, with fine engravings.

At Wellington the ground was wet and track slow, but the attendance ran into the thousands, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. There was keen rivalry between the town teams, and every effort was made to "weight" and "pocket" the Auckland pair.

The Wellington track is a new one which has the remarkable feature of having been first built and then measured. It takes a little more than "three times around" to make a mile. There are four "straights" and four "raised turns."

Dexter started in quite a number of events—in some to win and others to pace Reynolds.

There were 16 starters in the five-mile. After about a mile and a half 10 of the scorers piled up. Nearly all were hurt—several so seriously that they will never compete again. One had a collar-bone broken, another an arm and one poor chap had his nose ripped open like an old tire. Reynolds was in this spill and his wheel was wrecked.

Honolulu's boy and the other five went on at race pace to the end of the fourth mile. Then they made a stack of themselves. Dexter pulled out his machine and struck out, followed by two others. He let them pace him till just the eighth, then spurred and won handily.

Following New Zealand amateur sporting practices and precedents, the judges declared this race of "because so few of the starters were able to finish." Ruby found that he had won with six spokes out of his front wheel, a toe clip gone, saddle twisted and handles fairly corkscrewed.

In the 10-mile race Dexter and Reynolds collided, but Reynolds won, besting the undefeated Jones from Christchurch. In this fall Ruby had a knee badly bruised, and was kept in a hospital till a couple of hours before the call for the half-mile race. This was in heats, with the final, and all accounts agree that Dexter clearly demonstrated his superiority at the distance, "being especially brilliant in his finishes, coming down to the tape like a demon," making the half-mile in 1:06.

The bad knee kept Ruby from trying for anything more after getting the coveted prize of the half-mile championship. He was game enough to go in and see Reynolds home first in the 25-mile race.

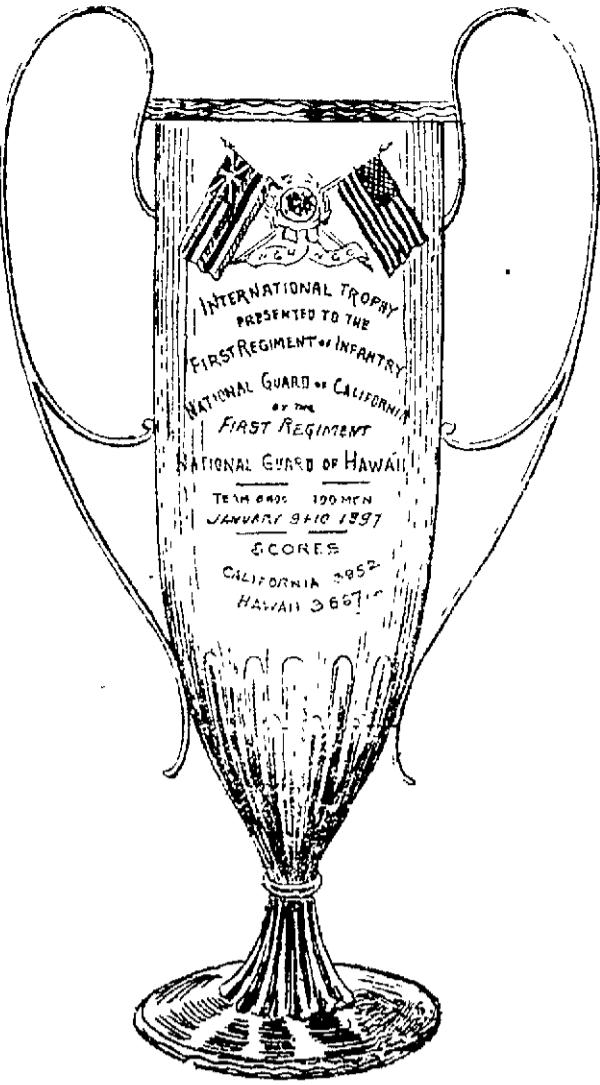
"Jim" Crozier, brother of David and Charles, is now a wheel racer, and has taken several firsts and seconds.

Dexter and Crozier are doing very well in business, having secured the Rambler agency with tip-top contracts. They have improved their repair department, and are doing lots of work. Their regular wheel stock is 50 machines for sale and others for livery.

In letters to relatives and friends the "boys" tell of liking life down there.

Looking for Positions.

Recent articles in certain papers of the United States have spread such a very good impression about the opportunities for teachers on the Hawaiian Islands that the Department of Public Instruction is being flooded with communications from women all over that country. They send their pictures, recommendations and every good kind word that has been said about them, hoping at once to obtain positions. It is needless to say that the publication of the letter in the New York Press was a cruel fake.



HAWAII'S TROPHY TO THE CALIFORNIA RIFLEMEN.

The handsome trophy presented to the California marksmen, who defeated the team of the First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii, has been presented by Charles T. Wilder, on behalf of the Honolulu team. It is described by the San Francisco papers as one of the most beautiful trophies of the kind ever seen in the Bay City.

With the pedestal, it stands 26 inches high. It is made of solid silver, is heavily lined with gold, and is made nearly after colonial style. The face bears at the top, diagonally set, the national flags of Hawaii and the United States, enameled in the correct colors. Beneath them are the initials, "N. G. H." and "N. G. C." and in the center is the California coat of arms in gold, surrounded by a wreath of old gold leaves.

MONEY TO BURN

Gold Certificates Received at Finance Office.

Beautiful Designs on the New Issue—May Keep Gold in the Country.

The last of the order for gold certificates of the different denominations from \$5 to \$100 was received by the Minister of Finance yesterday. Several thousand dollars' worth of the new silver certificates have been put in circulation, but the entire issue of gold notes remains intact.

The notes are the same in size as those now in use. They are orange in color, and the engraving on them is equal in workmanship to notes issued by the United States Government.

The \$5 note has for a centerpiece a handsome engraving of the Executive building. To the left of this is a portrait of a woman, and on the right the head of a steer. These are in medallions and are models of the engravers' art.

The \$10 certificate has a view of a cane field for the center, showing the wagons loaded with cane and men at work. To the left is a picture of the Australia sailing into port. On the right is a portrait in profile of the Goddess of Liberty.

The \$20 note shows a picture of the cane wagons discharging at the door of a mill. A full length view of the Goddess of Liberty on the left and a picture of a horse's head on the right.

The \$50 note has a ranch picture for the centerpiece, showing cowboys herding cattle. On the left is a medallion in which is the head of a woman, and the right a tropical scene.

The \$100 note has for a centerpiece a railway station, showing a train of cars arriving. On the left is a medallion containing portraits of two women, having wreaths on their heads. To the right is a picture of a running horse, also in medallion. The reverse side of the notes is the same on each, the great seal forming the centerpiece.

The \$5 silver certificate is the only piece having engravings which are peculiarly Hawaiian. The medallion on the left holds a picture of Monalua, showing palm and cocoanuts. The Judiciary building forms the centerpiece and a full-length portrait of an aged Hawaiian on the right.

These gold certificates represent gold coin deposited in the Treasury, and it is hoped by their being put in circulation here that less gold will leave the country.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Court, yesterday, reversed the decision of the District Magistrate of Hilo to dismiss the case of J. R. Wilcox vs. L. A. Andrews, Sheriff of Hawaii, and has remitted the case for further proceedings to the District Court on the ground that judgment was not sufficiently pleaded in form or substance.

The Supreme Court has decided that Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court on Hawaii, had the power to order a new election of officers of the Portuguese Mill Company, since it appears that the person against whom writ of quo warrantum was directed were not legally elected. They therefore remand the case of J. S. Cunha et al. vs. Jose G. Serrao et al. to the Circuit Judge.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment for C. H. Rose in his case against Yoshimura et al., deciding that his land award, dated August 10, 1852,

estate of George Blackwell, were discharged.

The Poa Plantation Company, through Kinney & Ballou, has filed an answer denying the allegations of J. H. Raymond, M. D.

A. V. Gear, administrator of the estate of A. W. Peterson, has petitioned the Court to sell certain real estate.

In the case of John S. Ellis et al. vs Nannie R. Rice et al., the defendant has filed a disclaimer to all right, title, etc., in the Hill of Makalii, the title of which is sought to be quieted by the plaintiff.

On the motion to tax the costs in the case of W. C. Weedon vs. E. B. Waterhouse, yesterday, Kinney & Ballou for the plaintiff, took exception to the Court's ruling on the attorney fees.

Were Disappointed.

At the last moment a number of the passengers booked to leave by the Monowai, were forced to back out on account of insufficiency of accommodations. Some will leave by the Gaelic and others by the Australia. The correct list of Honolulu passengers who left by the Monowai will be published Saturday morning.

Died at the Hospital.

Samuel J. Bailey, an Englishman aged 34 years, a well borer, died in the Queen's Hospital early yesterday morning. The funeral was from Excelsior Hall on Fort street, and Nuuanu Cemetery was the place where the body was interred. Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahae officiated. Ed A. Williams had charge of the funeral.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 5-16c.

The "advertised" letter list appears this morning.

Both the Hawaiian and Arlington Hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity.

Harry Corson Clarke is playing with a company in Burbank's Theater, Los Angeles.

A. H. Jackson is authorized to collect accounts due the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Two dozen prairie chickens for A. S. Wilcox of Kauai came from San Francisco on the Australia yesterday.

Mr. Peter Lee, manager of the Volcano house, is down on business in connection with his coffee interests in Oahu.

Chief Justice Judd called aboard the U. S. S. Marion yesterday morning. A salute of 17 guns was fired upon his leaving.

It is understood that two or three of the instructors in Stanford University will be down here for the summer vacation.

The baseball season will begin on the 24th of this month. The Stars and First Regiments will be the first to cross bats.

The Hollister Drug Company is just in receipt of all the leading brands of medicated papers, and at prices within the reach of all.

The Rev. D. P. Conde, one of the early missionaries to these Islands, stationed on Maui in 1836, died recently in Des Moines, Ia., at the age of 90.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company, Limited, have just received a supply of the famous "Tribune" cycles; also, pneumatic saddles, lamps and sundry accessories.

The 16 horse-power steam plows for the Oahu Sugar Company are expected to arrive here in July. Excellent progress is being made at the plantation by use of horses and mules.

The Board of Registration sat yesterday for the first time in the old Legislative hall in the Judiciary building. It will sit again from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m. today.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Hartwell to her cousin, Mr. A. T. Hartwell of Boston, is announced. Mr. Hartwell is now in Europe but will be back in Honolulu inside of three months.

The term of the Circuit Court at Kailua, Hawaii, is set for April 7, but will be continued over until the 9th to enable the attorneys and parties on other islands interested to reach the court.

A number of the guests of the Arlington are tennis players. In consequence of this fact manager Krouse

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we afford nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

In the Circuit Court.

The bond of John Lucas, assignee of E. A. Hendry, bankrupt, and the inventory of the assets of W. S. Bartlett, bankrupt, was filed yesterday.

After having their accounts approved, H. E. McIntyre, administrator, and Jane Walker, administratrix of the

Awarded
Highest Honor—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

has had the court on the back lawn fixed up and tennis is now indulged in every afternoon.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan will go to Kauai on Monday, returning to Honolulu a week later. After a short stay here, she will then proceed to Fanfano's Island. Returning, she will make quite a stay here.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper will leave for the States on the Monowai today. They will remain three or four days in San Francisco, when they will proceed straight to New York, to remain in that city about two months.

Among the Honolulu people present during the inauguration ceremonies at Washington were A. E. Murphy and Ormond Wall. The nearest they could get to the parade was in front of the Hawaiian Legation. Gus sends the Advertising copies of the Star and several souvenirs.

Following has been the disposition so far of the Chinese brought by the last through steamer: Haiku, 22; Ewa, 20; Waialae, 23; Laupahoehoe, 28; H. A. Co., 43; Pacific Sugar Mill, 10; Oahu Sugar Co., 28; Kukaiwa, 23 and Paauhau, 15 men and 5 women. Fifteen have been sent to the Chinese hospital. The remaining 43 at the quarantine station will be sent to Hawaii on the Mauna Loa today.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those taking to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President
S. B. ROSE, Secretary
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makawao and Kawaiahae the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday April 6 Friday Aug. 22

Wednesday April 10 Tuesday Aug. 21

Thursday April 17 Friday Aug. 18

Friday April 24 Saturday Aug. 19

Saturday May 1 Tuesday Aug. 20

Wednesday May 6 Friday Aug. 21

Thursday May 13 Saturday Aug. 22

Friday May 20 Sunday Aug. 23

Saturday May 27 Tuesday Aug. 24

Wednesday June 3 Friday Aug. 25

Thursday June 10 Saturday Aug. 26

Friday June 17 Sunday Aug. 27

Saturday June 24 Tuesday Aug. 28

Wednesday July 1 Friday Aug. 29

Thursday July 8 Saturday Aug. 30

Friday July 15 Friday Aug. 31

Saturday July 22 Tuesday Aug. 1

Wednesday July 29 Friday Aug. 2

Thursday August 5 Saturday Aug. 3

Friday August 12 Sunday Aug. 13

NO TUBERCULOSIS

To Run at Large in Local Dairies.

ACTION OF BOARD OF HEALTH

First Step Toward Pure Food Crusade.

Animals to be Examined—Those Affected to be Slaughtered—Regarding Opium Fiends.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Drs. Day, Emerson, Wood, Alvarez and Monsarrat, Messrs. C. B. Reynolds and T. F. Lansing. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Under the act to mitigate, the examining physician's report showed 356 examinations during the month of March.

Fish Inspector Kellipo's report showed 36,102 fish received at the market for the week ending March 28th. Of this number 16,000 were mullet.

Mr. Meyers, of the leper settlement at Molokai, reported that a number of people there were suffering from eye troubles. They had made a request that a specialist be sent up to treat them. Mr. Meyers stated that most of those complaining of eye troubles were foreigners.

Dr. Day asked why it was that Dr. Oliver had not been consulted on the matter. Dr. Emerson moved that the secretary be instructed to call for a special report from Dr. Oliver on the subject. Carried.

One of the residents of the leper settlement, who has regularly written to the board regarding water for her premises, writes now that she desires to be supplied with two donkeys to be used as pack mules. The matter was referred to the superintendent.

Dr. McConkey, an applicant for a license to practice medicine, having passed the required examination, will now be allowed to practice.

An application from T. T. French, M. D., for a position as physician under the board, was filed.

Bids for supplying beef cattle to the leper settlement were as follows:

Dressed. R. W. Myers.....4c R. H. Cornwell.....4 9-10 Trustees Parker Ranch.....5

Contract awarded to Mr. Myers. A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Day for having taken the board to the new cemetery plot on the O. R. & L. Ry.

The following regulations regarding beef cattle read by Dr. Emerson and on motion of T. F. Lansing were adopted.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO TUBERCULOSIS IN NEAT CATTLE.

Section 1. The presence of tuberculosis in any animal, the flesh of which is likely to be used as food or from which milk is obtained for use or sale, is hereby declared to be a cause of sickness and a menace to public health and safety.

Section 2. All persons who shall have in their possession any neat stock shall, when requested so to do by an Inspector of the Board of Health, permit such animal to be examined for the purpose of determining whether or not it is affected with tuberculosis, and allow all necessary experiments or operations to be made or performed for such purpose.

Section 3. A suitable number of Inspectors of the Board of Health, for the purpose of examining all neat stock suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, may be appointed by the President of the Board when so authorized by the Board.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of such Inspectors to examine all stock suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, and to make such experiments or perform such operation, as may be necessary to determine whether or not the animal is so infected.

Section 5. All animals which shall show symptoms of tuberculosis shall be condemned by such Inspector and destroyed; and no part of the carcass of such animal shall be used for food or disposed of in any other manner likely to endanger public health.

Section 6. In any case of doubt the Inspector shall forbid the further use or sale of the milk of said animal, and shall cause it to be kept separate from other non-infected animals; and before condemning such animal, shall summon for consultation with him one or more of his fellow Inspectors, and their decision in the case shall be final.

Section 7. The several Inspectors of Animals shall keep a record of all animals inspected by them, and their decision regarding the same; and shall make weekly reports of their doings to the Board of Health.

Section 8. Said Inspectors of Animals shall receive such pay as shall be voted by the Board of Health.

A letter was read from the Chinese Commercial Agent announcing the expected arrival in Honolulu by the Gaelic of the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States. As the quarantine regulations may interfere with the landing of the Minister and his suite for the purpose of paying their respects. Mr. Goo Kim asks that, if the port physician investigates and issues a clean bill of health a committee from the United Chinese Society be allowed to visit the Gaelic during the 48 hours that vessel is in port. It was decided to await the arrival of the vessel and the Board meet on that day and decide what may be done.

A letter from a doctor asking permission for a Chinese to smoke opium for medical purposes was read. The per-

mission had been granted by the president of board without waiting for the regular session.

Dr. Day objected to the time of the board being taken up in these matters.

If a physician found that a man addicted to the use of opium, and his life could not be saved without it, it was the duty of the physician to so notify the dispensary physician.

At 4:30 the board went into executive session.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she lay in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and to all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derailed coach back on the metals, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

Catalanians Demand Autonomy.

BARCELONA, March 18.—The Catalan committee has issued a manifesto demanding autonomy for Catalanians similar to the scheme proposed in the case of Cuba. The authorities are taking precautions, in view of the possibility of an outbreak in Catalonia.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctor for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A letter from a doctor asking permission for a Chinese to smoke opium for medical purposes was read. The per-

SLEEP & REST

For Skin Tortured

BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS

In One
Application of

Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British deposit, F. Newmarch & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. FORTIS DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Producers, Boston, U. S. A.

For
Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED
TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cases prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve food in the world. It is a tonic and a stimulant. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Smoke" and "Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee a free sample.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

NON TOBACCO

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



HIGH GRADE

Lubricating
Oils

In quality excelled by none.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,

Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER.

For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR MINERAL,

For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK,

For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

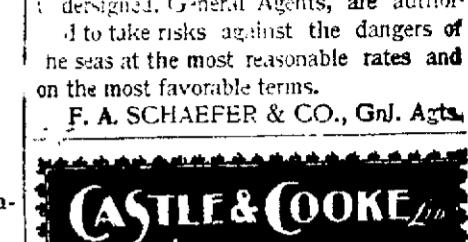
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.



LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elio Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

ONLY IN THE AIR

Samoa's War Scare Arises From a Rumor.

ISLANDS STILL UNDISTURBED

Vessel Loaded With Pine Wrecked.

Cannibalism Still Practiced in Southern Islands—Man Eaten by Natives.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—Rumors of war at an early date are again rife. The latest report is that a simultaneous attack will be made on Apia from both sides of the town. The Government party evidently attach some importance to the story, as they are gathering several of their followers together for the protection of Mulinuu.

It is alleged that a number of letters were found at Aana, without signature, which had evidently been written by a foreigner or foreigners urging the rebels to act before the arrival of any warships. A meeting was to have been held at Lufufu on Wednesday, but at time of writing no information as to what had been decided upon was to hand.

WRECKED OFF SAMOA.

Debris From Large Lumber Vessel Washed Ashore.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—From information to hand there is every indication that a large lumber vessel has been wrecked not far from Samoa. For the last two or three weeks large quantities of heavy lumber have been seen floating through the straits, and the natives at Aleipata and Falcalili have picked up a lot. The natives also say that they saw a large ship's mast, too large to tow ashore, floating past Apolima. Mr. Allen, of Savaii, informs us that the lumber appears to have been in the water seven or eight weeks, as the worms are just starting to get into it. On one piece which Mr. Allen examined he found the initials B B B on the end. This piece was 9x9x26. The timber found was all Oregon pine.

THEY ARE CANNIBALS.

Natives of Malicello Kill and Eat a Man.

SYDNEY, March 17.—News from the Islands states that the natives of Malicello murdered and ate the native servant of a trader named Gana. They enticed Gana into the bush, and he escaped a similar fate with the greatest difficulty. During his absence the natives looted the station and tied the servants to trees. Outrages are becoming so frequent in the New Hebrides that the settlers are petitioning to have a cruiser constantly stationed there.

A CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—The trial of the Samoan, Sologogo, for the murder of Leto, has been concluded, with the result that one of the most remarkable verdicts on record has been pronounced. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, to receive one hard biscuit and one cup of water per day, his relatives not to be allowed to bring him any native food. It will take but little of this treatment to kill Sologogo.

Kruger's Plan in Disfavor.

PRETORIA, March 15.—The delegates representing the Orange Free State consider President Kruger's demands for closer union are excessive. A deadlock has occurred in the negotiations. Kruger denied that in the remark made at a recent banquet that the Queen was a difficult woman to deal with, he intended to show any disrespect.

Plague Diminishing.

WELLINGTON, March 16.—The P. & O. Co.'s agents here are advised by their Bombay agent that the bubonic plague is diminishing, and that Europeans are practically exempt from infection.

A Rush For Gold.

BRISBANE, March 16.—The new gold find at Dead Horse Lead, Clermont, is attracting much attention. One party obtained 19 ounces from two loads. Others obtained from 1 to 6 ounces per load. A big rush has set in.

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE Michigan's Governor-Mayor Makes Plans For Future.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—Governor Pingree will not resign the Governorship and will not be a candidate for Mayor of Detroit at the special election April 5th. This negative program was decided on at a meeting of the Governor and several of his advisers which lasted nearly the whole of last night.

The "old man," as his excellency is familiarly called by his followers, wanted to vindicate himself as against the Supreme Court decision in ousting him by permitting the Republicans to nominate him for Mayor.

Most of his advisers at the meeting, however, especially those from other parts of the State, insisted that it was his first duty to remain Governor to the end of the term and not to permit Lieutenant-Governor Denslow to succeed him. After hours of discussion the chief gradually came around to this view.

The meeting finally decided to recommend that the old convention nom-

inate Capt. Albert E. Stewart, a Detroit vessel-owner and a member of the Legislature, to succeed Pingree as Mayor. The Republican convention has adjourned until tomorrow to await Pingree's wishes, and the Democratic city convention Saturday adjourned until Tuesday, in order to learn what the Republicans are going to do.

COAL FOR ENGLAND.

BUT introduced to Forty on American Side.

LONDON, March 22.—The House of Commons sat in committee for several hours today on the military works bill. When the clause referring to the fortifications in the Bermudas was under consideration, John Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationalists, said that in view of the fact that a treaty of peace and arbitration had virtually been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, he protested against the proposed large expenditure upon fortifications at the very doors of the United States.

Sir Charles Dilke replied that fortified coaling stations would be an absolute necessity to Great Britain on the American side of the Atlantic in the event of a great war. The use of the Bermudas as a basis of naval operations on the American side was in no sense whatever directed against the United States.

The bill was finally reported to the House without an amendment.

HARRISON'S ONE REQUEST.

WANTS TO NAME PUBLIC PRINTER—REQUEST GRANTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Ex-President Harrison, when he called upon President McKinley on Wednesday, said to him:

"Mr. President, I have one request to make you, and one only, and it is that you appoint as Public Printer Mr. Palmer of Illinois, who served in that capacity during my administration."

President McKinley assured General Harrison that his request would be granted, so it is certain the Palmer will succeed Public Printer Benedict as soon as the latter's term has expired, and perhaps sooner.

PERHAPS NEW BOATS.

CANADA WANTS QUICK SERVICE TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

MONTREAL, March 21.—W. Peterson of England, who is connected with large English shipping interests, has signed a provisional contract with the Canadian Government for a fast transatlantic steamship service of four boats of 10,000 tons each, to be ready in two years and to steam over twenty knots per hour. The subsidy to be paid by Canada is said to be \$500,000 per year and the British Government, it is understood, is ready to contribute \$250,000 per year in addition.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Pittsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark Northbrook arrived in Port Townsend from this port on March 17th.

The schooner Alice Cooke sailed from Port Gamble for this port on March 12th.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet, 1,026 tons, will return to Honolulu in the Planters' Line.

Ship T. F. Oakes, Reed, from Hong Kong July 4th for New York, was re-insured February 23d at 70 guineas premium.

Including men-o'-war, there are now in the port of Honolulu 14 American, 3 British, 2 Hawaiian vessels, and 1 Norwegian.

Steamer Kahului (Haw.), 852 tons, has been granted an American register, and will here after be known as the Cleveland.

British ship Kircudbrightshire, from Newcastle, N. S. W., December 7th, for Panama, was re-insured in February at 7 guineas premium.

Bar Charles F. Crocker, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Honolulu, put into Auckland, N. Z., February 10th, in distress. Of what nature not stated.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these Islands: March 18, bk. Mohican, for Honolulu; bk. Roderick Dhu, for Hilo; March 19, schr. Golden, for Makuhona.

It has been learned that Australia, Westport, New Zealand, coal is in great favor at Honolulu, and that the Westport Colliery Company has received an order for the supply of 4,000 tons.

The bark Charles F. Crocker, on January 19th, and the schooner Olga, on February 12th, have both sailed for this port. The following vessels have been chartered at Newcastle to load for Honolulu: Schooner Louis, barkentine Newsboy, schooner Novelty, ship Reaper, bark Fortuna, schooner Golden Shore, schooner William Bowden, barkentine Echo and bark Nonanthum.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houldlette commander, came into port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 10 a. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by Purser McCorbie. Left San Francisco March 23 at 2 p. m. with 62 cabin and 35 steerage passengers; also 107 bags of mail. Experienced light to moderate NW to NE winds and fine weather all the way. Time 6 days 18 hours and 30 minutes.

On R. M. S. Monowai Cal. Co. under arrived in port yesterday.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per

Stmr Mauna Loa, March 30.—Peter Lee, John Kuehleff, Rev. O. P. Emeron, C. H. Kuehleff, Dr. H. A. Lindley, C. S. Wright, Hay Wodehouse, Judge

Kalua, Dr. P. J. Eaton, Mrs. J. Prichard, Mrs. Hoapili, E. Lazarus, Mrs. Maggie T. Makauka, Tong Young and 34 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, March 30.—L. C. Ables, H. J. Agnew, C. Averdam, Miss H. Averdam, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Fred. G. Buckley and wife, Jno. Burke and wife, T. E. Cowart, Mrs. O. Ferris, E. L. Fitzgerald, Miss G. E. Fonda, Miss Mary Fonda, Mrs. A. Galsford, C. B. Gray, E. M. Greene, J. O. Henderson, and wife, C. S. Holloway, M. V. Holmes, Mr. Howard and wife, Mrs. H. J. Howison, L. M. Jordan and wife, G. A. Jordan, Harry Jordan, Miss Lena Jordan, Miss Nellie Jordan, Mrs. L. L. Long, Miss L. S. Long, Frank Merlo and wife and V. Merlo, D. E. Miles, Mrs. L. H. Moses and child, Mrs. W. H. Nauman and son, Miss S. A. Norcross, Wm. Petrie and wife and Jas. Olfian, Miss Jeanette Rede, H. Renjes, wife and child, Geo. R. Stuart, wife and son, Rev. John Usborne, wife and son, E. M. Walsh, Mrs. W. G. Ashley and four children.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Moiwai, April 1.—J. L. Young, W. Manden and wife, J. E. Green, Raymond Radcliffe and wife, W. Wallace, A. J. Ogilvie and wife, G. P. Hurst, Miss S. Kendall, C. F. Hurst, Geo. Lovelock and wife, W. Churchill. Through: H. S. Gannon and wife, W. C. Clark, A. Wiseman, Mrs. and Miss Waxman, C. Kemp, Hy Stuckey, Hon. A. J. Clark and wife, H. Irwin, P. McAllister, A. Clark, A. S. Clark, W. Singleton, F. Laver, Charles Over, Alfred Carter, R. Ewers, S. Smith, J. McKay, Miss M. L. Keeler, Rev. H. J. Storrs, E. C. Whitney, wife, four children and nurse, S. Kinnington, W. H. Banks and wife, D. W. Williams, A. Field, Mme. Solodene, H. S. Haynes, W. Tothurst, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Wycliffe Wilson, Miss L. J. Snowdon Smith, the Most Rev. the Lord Primate of Australia, Dr. J. H. MacFarland, D. Strumpel, J. Kelly, P. G. Skipwith, J. Pringle, H. P. Dryden, Isaac Gibbs and wife, Mr. Innes, S. Hetherington, Mrs. J. S. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stead and family of four, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Dawson, Colonel Campbell, George Pirie, Murry L. Brooke, Dr. and Mrs. Osborn Knight, Mons. and Mme. Gascuel, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, William Percy Fraser and wife, B. Hayward, Miss Marion Pritchett, J. L. Wallace, Mr. Elliott, John Aman and wife, Mr. Pielstecker, R. Hughes, Major Elliot, N. A. Thompson and Major and Mrs. Dowson.

Departures.

For Maui, per stmr Claudine, March 30.—A. Louisson, John H. Wilson, W. W. Bruner, Mrs. K. Kaonohi, Mrs. S. Kanoa, Dr. McConkey, E. Morton and wife and Young Young.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, March 30.—J. H. Cone, Miss Lena Felix and A. P. Kalauko.

For Kauai, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 30.—Miss Gay, Charles Gay and C. Dannehauser.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 30.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

O. S. S. Australia, Houldlette, from San Francisco.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, April 1.

R. M. S. Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai, Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 30.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Likeli, Freeman, for Mahon, Laupahoe, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Stmr Mokoli, Andrews, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Am bk Amy Turner, Warland, for Hong Kong.

Am bktne Klikkit, Cutler, for Puget Sound.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 31.

Am schr Prosper, Johannessen, for the Sound.

Stmr James Makee, Tulett, for Kauai.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, April 1.

Am ship Benj. F. Packard, Allen, for New York.

R. M. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai at 10 a. m.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per

Stmr Mauna Loa, March 30.—Peter Lee, John Kuehleff, Rev. O. P. Emeron, C. H. Kuehleff, Dr. H. A. Lindley, C. S. Wright, Hay Wodehouse, Judge

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has or hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.